BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. I.I. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.** **3,203.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Augu-t 26, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Augu t 26, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having b en made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and pr mises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 26th Augu t 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th Instant. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Mess House of the 25th Regiment N. Infy. Mazagon, all the Mess Furniture &c. comprising Blackwood and Jackwood Couches, Tables, Sideboards, Argand and Vase Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, a very Superior Billiard Table by "Thurston" with Balls, Cues, &c. complete, an Elegant Dessert Set for 60 Persons, Glass Ware &c. &c.

Also a variety of Property belonging to the Officers of the Regt.

The Property on view from this day. Terms Cash.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following Articles, an Elegant Cabinet Piano by Small Bruce and Co.

Several Sets of White Copper Dish Covers 9 in a set.

A pair of Duelling Pistols in case by Richards.

Also a variety of Guns, Rifles &c. by first rate makers.

BLACKWELL, AND CO.—Have for Sale, a few fresh Gruyere Cheeses, hermetically sealed which they are retailing at Rs. 2½ per lb.

Bombay, 26th August, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Cab Phæton with a pair of Grey Carriage Horses and Harness. Price Rs.		1200
If sold seperate the price of the Phæton	,,	1000
A second hand Travelling Britzchka, (has been very little used) with Rumble, German Blinds &c.....	,,	2500
A Cab Phæton, with Harnes-, in good order.....	,,	1000
A Family Shigrampoe with Lamps and necessary appendages.....	,,	900

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE Volume Folio, Bourne's Engravings of the London and Birmingham Railway..... Price Rs. 60

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following handsome Plated Service to match, to be Sold together or seperate.

One pair Plated Dishes with Covers	Rs.	225
Two pairs do. Round Vegetable Dishes.....	,,	450
One pair do. Square Hot Water Curry Dishes.....	,,	250
One Handsome Soup Tureen.....	,,	150
One Do. Tea Tray.....	,,	150
A complete set of Silver, King's Pattern, for 12 persons.....	R.	950
Also a Chased Silver Egg Frame with 12 Silver Cups and Spoons adapted for a Mess.....	Rs.	200

Bombay, 26th August 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Spar Articles manufactured in Derbyshire consisting of Black Marble Candelebras, Bell Vases, Cleopatra Needles, richly inlaid Marble Ornaments, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Tulip Bottles, Marble Plates, Paper Weights, &c. &c.

Bombay, 26th August 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME Pearl set consisting of Necklace, Brooch and Ear Rings.....	Rs.	350
A Superb Gold Rose Neck Chain...	,,	500
A Gold Watch by "*McCabe*'.....	,,	353
A Do...Do...by "*Hawley and Co.*"	,,	300
A Do. Do...by "*Viner*".....	,,	400
A Plain Gold Neck "*Chain*"...	,,	200
A Diamond Ring.....	,,	140

BLACKWELL AND Co.,

Bombay, 26th August, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A RICHLY Radiated Inlaid Marble Table having a Chess Table in the Centre, price..... Rs. 300

Circular Black Marble Table...	,,	120
Ditto.....ditto.....ditto Inlaid...	,,	100

BLACKWELL, AND Co.

Bombay, 26th August. 1840.

F. RODRIGUES respectfully begs to intimate to the Public in general that he has for sale a large quantity of Sulphate of Quinine, and also Sulphate of Potass in Crystals.—Meadow Street, No 31, 26th August 1840.

WANTED.

A MESSMAN for the 19th Regiment N. I. appication to be made post paid to the President of the Mess Committee Esplanade.

The Sportsman.

BATH RACES.—THURSDAY.

MORNING POST, JULY 4.

The Original Five Sov. Stakes, with 40 added, for three-years old, 7st. 7lb.; four years 8st. 12lb.; five years, 9st. 2lb.; six years and aged, 9st. 5lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. The winner to be sold for 850l. Two miles and a distance. (4 Subs.)

Mr. Isaac Day's f. by Nimrod—Bush, 3 yrs (Chapple) 1
Mr. Andrew's The Quack, 4 yrs 2
3 to 1 on The Quack. Won by a neck.

Plate of 50l., given by the Members for the city, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov. each for there years old, 7st. 7lb.; four years, 8st. 10lb. Mile heats.

Mr. J. Day's br. f. by Nimrod—Bush, 2 yrs (Chapple) 1 1
Mr. Andrew's The Quack, 4 yrs 2 2
Lord Bentinck's Sal Volatile, 3 yrs 3 3
The first heat won by a neck and the second by a head,

The Dyrham (Handicap) Stakes of 5 sov. each, with 40 added. Mile heats. (4 Subs.)

Mr. J. Day's Science, 4 yrs, 1st. 5lb. (Chapple) 4 2 1 1
M. M. Dilly's Vapour, 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb 2 1 2 2
Mr. Gough's Bay Hampton, 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb.. 1 3 3 dr
Lord G. Bentinck's Sal Volatile, 3 yrs, 7st ... 3 4 dr
First heat won by a heat; second heat won by three lengths; third heart won by two lengths and the fourth by a head.

The Hurdle Race Sweepstakes of 5 sov. each, with a purse added; 11st. 7lb each; winners of a hurdle race in 1839 or 1840, 4lbs. extra; twice or thoroughbread, 7lbs. extra. Heats, one mile and a half and a distance, with three leaps in each heat. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Newman's Shakspere... ... ... 1 1
Mr. G. Baker's br. g. Merriman 3 2
Mr. Harvey's Sailor 2 3
Won easy.

STAMFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 20 sov. each, with 20 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st. 6lb; and fillies 8st. 4lb. Two year old course. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Bird's b. f. Cast Off, by Bedlamite.... (E. Edwards) 1
Mr. Doncaster's b. c. Fitzgambol 2
Won easy.

The Gold Cup of 100 sov., by Subs. of 10 sov. each, the surplus in specie; for three-years-old, 6st. 7lb.; 4 yrs, 8st.: 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb.; 6 years 9st. 5lb.; and aged, 9st. 7lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. Thrice round. (12 Subs.)

General Grosvenor's Dædalus, 5 yrs ..... (E. Edwards) 1
Mr. Doncaster's b. c. Fitzgambol 2
A fine race.

The Town Plate of 50l., with 10 added for the second; for three-years-olds, colt, 8st. 7lbs.; and fillies 8st. 4lb. Winners once this year, 3lbs; twice 5lbs.; and thrice or more, 7lbs. extra. Heats, once round.

Mr. Edwards's f. by Plenipotentiary (E. Edwards) 3 1 1
Lord Exeter's Silistria 1 2 2
Mr. H. Kates's Odious 2 3 3
Three well-contested heats.

NEWCASTLE RACES—WEDNESDAY.

The Gateshead or Lottery Stakes of 10 sov. each. with 50 added by the borough, and 25 from the fund for the second, for three-yrs-old, colts, 8st. 4lb.; and fillies, 8st. Two miles.

Mr. Jaque's b. f. Interlude, by Physician [Holmes] 1
Lord Eglinton's b. c. Dr. Caius 2
Mr. Smith's b. g. Middleham 3
Mr. Attwood's b. c. Avicuma 4
Col. Synge's b. c. Polydorus. by Priam 5
Mr. Hutchinson's ch. f. Maria Monk 6
2 to 1 agst Dr. Caius, and 5 to 2 agst Interlude. Won easy by two lengths.

The Northumberland Plate of 200 sov., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sov. each, 10ft. and 5 only, &c.; the second saves his stakes; the winner of a cup at Manchester or Newton 4lbs. extra. Two miles.

Mr. Bowes's b. c. Hetman Platoff, 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. (Nat) 1
Col. Cradock's br. c Provost, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb..... 2
Captain Wrather's gr. h. Hackfall, 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb 3
Mr. Bowes's br. c. Black, 3 yrs, 6st. 3lb..... 4
The following also started, but were not placed:—
Mr. Blakelock's ch. f. by Curtius, out of Fancy, 3 yrs, 6st.; Sir C. Monck's b. m. Garland, 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb.; Mr. Jaques's ch. m. Burletta, aged, 8st. 4lb.; Mr. Fairlie's br. g. Zohrab, aged, 8st. 7lb.; Mr. Vansittart's ch. g. Smollett. 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb.; Mr. Milner's b. h. Humpprey, 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb.; and Mr. N. G. Lambert named b. f. sister to Lanercost, 3 yrs, 5st. 10lb.

Betting—2 to 1 agst Hetman Platoff, 2 to 1 agst Provost, 4 to 1 agst Hackfall. A splendid race from the distance. Won by a length.

The Corporation Plate of 60 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov. each, p.p.; three yrs-old, 7st.; four, 8st. 3lb.; five and upward, 8st. 10lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; the second receives 20 sov. out of the stakes. Heats, two miles.

Mr. Milner's b. h. Humphrey, 4 yrs.. (Marson) 7 1 1
Mr. R. Crawfurd's br. m. Cantata, 6 yrs 1 6 2
Mr. Fairlie's Pyramid, 6 yrs..... 8 7 3
Mr. Potts's br. c. by Lincroft or M. Orville, 3 yrs. 4 5 4
Captain Richardson's br. g. Centurion, aged ... 5 2 dr
Hon. T. O. Powlett's br. g. Hawkesbury, 3 yrs.. 2 3 dr
Mr. Sheriff nd. br. e. Muckle Fun, 4 yrs ..... 6 4 dr
Mr. St. Paul's b. f. Calypso, 3 yrs ..... 3 dr
First heat, 2 to 1 agst Calypso, and 2 to 1 agst Muckle Fun; won by about a length. Second heat, 5 to 4 agst Cantata, 2 to 1 agst Humphrey; won easy. Third heat, 2 to 1 agst Humphrey: a good race.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"*Match against Time!*—Mr. T——d, of the Civil Service, now at a station not more than 23 miles from Bombay, has backed himself to a considerable amount to hop on the left leg half a mile within three minutes and a half. Great interest is excited among the gentlemen of the station by the Match, and large sums are dependent upon its event. Odds greatly in favor of Time.

Tanna, 22nd August 1840.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register

Saturday, August 22nd, 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market continues dull in the absence of demand either for the China or English market.

OPIUM.—A few chests have been sold of first quality at Rs. 724 but the recent news from China of the increased difficulties of landing it as well as of the large quantity offering for sale has occasioned cousiderable duilness in the market.

The Passes granted at Indore to the 10th June omounted to..... Chests. 1801

Imported from 25th May to Inst.....	16104
Balance of last years crop.....	6667
Total.—	8297½
Exported from 25th May to 18th Inst....	2658½
Stock on hand Chests.....	5639

STRAITS & GULPH PRODUCE,

COFFEE.—Extensive purchases have had effect during the week at 12½ to 12½ Rs. per md. of 41 lbs. ungarbled and at Rs. 45 per cwt. garbled.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—37 Tons of Round Rod Iron has been sold at Rs. 36. 8. per candy and it is reported that Bar Iron has been sold at Rs. 40 per candy and Quicksilver at Rs. 90 per St. md.

COCHINEAL.—A sale of 7000 lbs. Silver grain has been effected at 3. 5. 0 per lb.

TWIST.—10 bales Water Twist have been sold at 9¼ annas per lb. for No, 30, and 7¼ annas for No. 16 at 24, of Turkey red Twist 3000 lbs. No. 30, 40, and 50 at 26 annas per lb.

PIECE GOODS.—The sales during the past week have been less extensive than in the previous one, and very few descriptions have realized remunerating rates.—Those reported are the following.

			Rs.	A.	P.
200	Pieces	Mulls..... per piece	3	11	0
200	,,	do..... ,,	4	10	0
100	,,	do..... ,,	6	3	0
400	,,	do Lappets..... ,,	2	8	0
440	,,	Book Muslin..... ,,	3	2	0
1880	,,	Lappets..... ,,	2	2	0
113	,,	Damagad Turkey Red cloth..... ,,	6	0	0
200	,,	White Jacconets... .. ,,	3	5	0
100	,,	do.....do..... ,,	3	2	0
200	,,	do.....do..... ,,	3	10	0
100	,,	do.....do..... ,,	4	4	0
200	,,	do.....do..... ,,	4	2	0
100	,,	do.....do..... ,,	5	8	0
100	,,	do.....do..... ,,	5	9	0
3000	,,	Grey.....do..... ,,	2	11	0
1200	,,	do.....do..... ,,	2	10	0
200	,,	Bleached do..... ,,	4	1	0
100	,,	Grey Long Cloth..... ,,	7	6	0
200	,,	do.....do..... ,,	6	8	0
520	,,	White.....do..... ,,	7	12	0
500	,,	do.....do..... ,,	6	11	0
200	,,	Grey Shirting 65 yds.. ,,	13	4	0
50J	,,	do.....do..... ,,	13	0	0
500	,,	do. Madapollams 48 yds. 36 in..... ,,	6	2	0
2000	,,	do...do. 50 do. 34 do... ,,	5	12	0
1000	,,	Gauze Chintz..... ,,	1	5	0
400	,,	Checks..... ,,	4	12	0
200	,,	Turkey Red Twills... ,,	13	8	0
500	,,	do...do. 12 yds. 45 in... ,,	6	6	0
500	,,	do.....Plain 28 do.... ,,	11	0	0
500	,,	do.....do. 24 do..... ,,	11	0	0
100	,,	Check Mulls..... ,,	3	0	0
5	Cases	Pine Prints..... ,,	5	6	0
2800	Yards	Woollens..... per yard	1	8	0

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Five Lacs of Bills on the Supreme Government were sold by Public Auction on the 19th Inst. at 3 to 9 annas Premium per 100 Company's Rupees.—The Exchange is now at par.

DO. ON ENGLAND.—A few Bills have been sold during the week at 2s. | & 2s. | 0¼d. at 6 months sight & 2s. | may be quoted as the present rate but the supply is not equal to the demand for Remittance by the Mail of the 28th Instant.

BANK SHARES.—A few have changed proprietors at 30½ per Cent Premium.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—There have been no transactions since the date of our last.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT.—We quote the rate to London £4 at £4-5;—to Liverpool £3-12-6 at £3-15;—and Rs. 19 at 20 to Macao.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY BY SEA.

FROM THE 14TH TO THE 21ST AUGUST 1840.

FROM LONDON.	Anvils	do.	17
Per Ship Northumberland.	Ale	hhds.	40
Acids	7	Beef, casks.	25

Blocks bdls. 14 & css.	41
Beef & Pork tierces	60
Books bx. 1 gncls. 8 & css	3
Boots css.	5
Brandy hhds.	62
Do. puncheons 13 1492 gllns	
Baby linen bx. 1 10 £ valu	
Cocked hat cs.	1
Cochineal css.	50
Cowhides do.	1
Corks csk.	1
Cutlery cs.	1
Claret do.	8
Cordials do.	40
Clocks do.	1
T.cwt.qrs.lbs.	
Copper sheathing css. 15 5 1 2	11
Do sheet css.	84
Dollars bx. 1 1000 Dlrs.	
Gun css.	1
Glass ware css.	18
Haberdashery css.	2
Iron British brs. 3305 & bdls.	281
Do. Swedish do.	752
Linseed oil baks.	100
Lead white csks.	120
Lamp &c.a. css.	9
Merchandize bxs. 3 css. 278 & crts.	5
Do. csk. 1 bls. 46 trnk. 1 & pkgs.	9
Do. bskt	1
Mulls cs. 4 pcs.	100
Mahogany cs.	1
Maps do.	1
Melting pots ps.	50
Mooring & chin a cable pcs.	107
Port css.	7
Perfumery do.	1
Plated ware css.	1
Porter hhds.	10
Preserves csa.	1
Pork csks.	25
ewt qrs.lbs.	
Quicksilver bttls. 9 7 1	23
Do. do.	5
Do. cs.	1
Rollers css.	4
Ribbands do.	4
Rings For locks csks.	3
Refined Sugar hhds.	2
Spelter plates 661 100 cwt.	
Do. pcs. 3 & Plates 488 5 Tns.	
Do. plates 569 10 do.	
Sherry butts	5
Spars	33
Solder cs.	1
Sand csk.	1
Sundries bl. 1 bx. 1 css. 27 & bdls.	24
Tin plates bxs. 50 245 pcs	
Watches bx. 1 & cs.	1
Wine casks 25 css. 40 chsts. 52 & sample	1
Wine chests.	52
Wearing apparel cs.	1
Water Tanks	42

Stores.

Beef & pork casks	20
Beer hhds.	10
Cheeses pcs.	20
Hams do.	50
Rope Number	10

FROM LIVERPOOL
Per Ship Kingston.

Brandy qr. csks. 10 and hhds.	4
Crown glass bxs.	73
Cheeses css.	5
Currants jrs.	17
Glass bttls. crts.	80
Gig complete pkgs.	4
Geneva hhds.	4
Hams pcs.	50
Hardware csks. 41 & css.	7
T. cwt.	
Iron Eng. brs 7033 } Do. do. bdls. 225 }	152 12
Do. hoops do. 736	18 8
Do. nail rods do. 800	20 0
Do. sheets do. 176	10 18
Mustard canstr.	1
Merchandize bls. 379 & bxs.	39
Do. css. 203 & pkgs.	21
Phaeton complete pkgs.	7
Pickles css.	46
Parcel small	1
Paint csks.	2
Do. oil jrs.	12
Red Herrings bxs.	2
Shot kgs.	50
Sauce canstrs.	10
Tongues kgs.	25
Vinegar canstrs.	9
Wine css 48 & csks.	84

FROM MOCHA
Per Ship Futtelbarry.

Almonds pkgs.	8
Ackulkora do.	10
Coffee do.	128
Gum do.	3
Horses	20
Kismiss pkgs.	2
Mother o'Pearl shells pkgs.	216
Paper pkgs.	2
Senna leaves do.	100
Treasure do.	70
Unknown do.	11
Wax pkg.	1

For Calcutta.

Ackulkora pkgs.	5
Cowries do.	600
Elephant's teeth pcs.	27
Kismiss pkgs.	13
Mother o'Pearl shells do.	15
Somulkhar chsts.	14
Salt Loose a quantity	
Treasure scoras	20
Wax pkgs.	5

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES GF EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY BY SEA.

FROM THE 14TH TO THE 21ST AUGUST 1840.

To CALCUTTA.
Per Barque Hannah.
Salt rashes 5 5000 l. mds.

To GREENOCK.
Per Ship Wilson.

Books cases	1
cwt. qrs. lbs.	
Cotton bales 2697 } Ditto half bales 123 }	3068 2 27
Pepper bags 948 }	442 2 0
Pickles bx. 1	
Rattans bdls 8290 }	131 2 9
Sugar crusted barrel 103 lbs.	1
Wearing apparel trnks.	1

To CALCUTTA.
Per Ship Helen.

cwt.qrs.lbs.	
Almonds pakages 23	49 2 0
Hall thread cases 3 600 lbs	
Brimstone pkgs. 200 295 cwt.	
Cornelian css. 2 404 corgs	
cwt.qrs.lbs.	
Coffee frzls. } Do. bdls. 3 }	1942 2 27
Cotton bls. 100 350	0 0
Camphor cs. 1	1 1 10
Cochineal bxs. 4	0 0 588
Cloth Busorah bdl. 1 3 pcs	
cwt.qrs.lbs.	
Kismiss pkgs. 12 38	1 0
Liquor crbzs. 13 32½ gllns.	
Model of stone bx	1
Millinery bx.	1
Mango pickles kgs.	3
Paper chests	7
cwt.qrs.lbs.	
Sherry butt. 1 hhds 5 & qr. casks.	6
Sheraz Wine bx. 1 & bttls.	6
Seeds Onions crba.	1
Salt rashes 12 13440 l.mds	
Timber pcs.	50
Treasure bxs. 14	100,000
Do. gold bdl. 1	80 Tollas
Treasure silver 250	Tollas

To SINGAPOOR.
Per Ship Fort William.

Cotton bdls. 125 }	21920 cwt. 2 qrs. 14½ lbs.
Do. blf. do. 250 }	
Opium chests.	323
Sandalwood pcs. 3674	
68¼ cdys. 105 lbs.	

To LONDON.
Per Ship Queen Victoria.

Cotton bales 3115, 9637 cwt., 3 qrs., 23 lbs.	
Do. half do 120, Do. do. do.	2
Glassware bxs.	7
Pickles, kgs.	2
Powder (Curry) bxs.	1
Sundries do.	5
Shawls Cashmere css. 104 pieces.	
Tea chsts. 869 612 pickles 69 catty.	

To LIVERPOOL.
Per Ship Monarch.

Cotton bales 2996, 10347 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	
Do. half do. 177, do. do. do.	
Coffee bgs. 3, 10 cwt. 2 qrs	
Gum arabic boxes. 2, and chests 27, 136 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.	
Pepper bags 244, 95 cwt.	
Rattans bundles 1000, 58 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.	

To CALCUTTA.
Per Ship Castle Huntly.

Salt l. mds.	22400
Segars bxs. 100 l. mds.	Srs.
Do. hlf. do. 140	17 23
Working bxs. chest. 1	13 No.

To CLYDE.
Per Ship Ann.

Books cases	2
Coffee bags 23, 46 cwt. 10 lbs.	
Cotton bales 1784, 6484 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.	
Do. half do. 36, do. do. do.	
Gum arabic chests 55, 252 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.	
Preserves boxes	2
Pickles kegs	4
Sundries box	1
Wood log	1

To St. Helena.

Beer brrls. 4 & hhds.	2
Cheese pcs 8	48 lbs.
Cheroots half boxes	20
Hams pcs. 25	260 lbs.

To MUSCAT.
Per Brig La Navarin.

Alum bgs. 80	73 cwt.
Ball thread chst. 1	120 lbs.
Broad cloth bls. 7	59 pcs.
Claret bxs. 40	40 dzns.
Cassia chests 200, 128 cwt 2 qrs.	
Cotton yarn bales. 42, 12800 lbs.	
Cardamoms packages	21 12¼ cwt.
Cambric bl. 1	6 pcs
Coffee nung 1	3 cwt.
Cochineal csk. 1	150 lbs.
Do. chest. 1	125 do.
Cheroot bxs. 101	25 mds.
Hemp bls. 118	93½ cwt.
Hemuz pkgs. 61	165 do.
Iron Tavah packages. 16 10 l.mds.	
Iron Swedish pieces. 500 150 cwt.	
Jaconet chsts. 5	464 pcs.
Madapollams bales	11 1171 pcs.
Paper chsts. 4	4 peculs
Piece good Eur. bales 30 and chests 3	2662 pcs.
Sandal wood cpps. 30 38 cwt.	
Sugar bgs. 100	125 cwt.
Do. candy tubs 190	113 do
Steel tubs 38	38 do.
Sapan wood	175
Tin slabs 27, 17 cwt.	1 qr.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea. will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Augt. 24th, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, Comg.. from Karrack 14th and Muscat 19th Instant. *Passengers*.—Mrs. Coll. Shea, Lieut. Coll Hughes C. B. 6th Regt. N. I. Lieut. P. Milne, 24th Regt. N. I. Lieut. F. Jackson 1st B. E. Regt. Mr. M. Patrick, Midshipman I. N, Mr. E. Powwell, Clerk I. N. Mr. C. T. Metcalf Clerk I. N., H. Milburne Gunner and 31 Privates.

Do. do. Ship Thomas Bold A. Broadhurst, Master, from Sydney 22d June. *Passenger*.—R. Towler.

SAILED.—Augt. 23rd, Barque Ann, W. Jeffrey, Master, to Greenock.

Do. do. French Brig La Navarin, B. Guerin, Master, to Muscat.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. J. S. Grieve, Com., to Kurratchie.

Do. 24th Ship Majestic, J. Cornforth, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do Barque John A. Smith, Master, to Singapoor and China. *Passengers*.—2 Mussulmen, and 57 Convicts.

Do. 25th, Ship Carnatic Abdul Rahimon, Macodah, to Calcutta. *Passengers*.—20 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Calcutta, James Gibson, Master, to Liverpool. *Passenger*.—Mr. Thornton.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Shannon,	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
CUTTERS.	Seaforth.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Westmoreland,
Mahamudy.	Cumbrian.
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	John Campbell.
Julia,	Leonard Dobbin.
Crown,	Northumberland.
Colchester,	Kingston.
Lord Auckland,	Julius Cæsar.
John,	Thomas Bold.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Cauderbux.	Soobrow.
Doulut Savoy,	Colonel Nasal,
Lady Grant.	Atiet Rahimon.
Pittamber Savoy.	Caledonia.
Earl of Clare,	John Wm. Dare,
Caroline,	Essavie
Charles Forbes,	Good Success.
Futtay Hulbaree	
PORTUGUESE	
Brig Simplicia.	

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At St. James's Church Tannah, on the 21st Instant, by license, Mr. Thomas Scott, of large Colabah, to Miss Jessey Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. Conducter David Wilson, Commissariat Department,

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
26th Wednesday	10 13	10 40
27th Thursday	11 5	11 28

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 26—Wednesday.
27—Thursday.—New Moon.
28—Friday.—St. Augustine.
29 Saturday.—St. John Baptist beheaded.
30—Sunday.—11th Sunday after Trinity.
31—Monday
Sept. 1—Tuesday.—Giles.

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JULY.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 22ND AUGUST 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.	at	98-8 to 98-12
4 per Cent—1832	33.	at	104-8 to 104-12

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 23rd.—Capt. Thornton, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. and Adjt. J. Ayrton, 10th Regt., from Aden.
do. do. Lieut. A. B. Kemphall, H. Artillery, from Nuggur.
do. 24th.—Ensign Shubrick, 25th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon R. Woosman. from Aden.
do. do. Lieut, Mellersh, 5th Regt., from Poona.
do. do. Lieut. F. Jackson, 1st E. Regt., from Kharrack.
do. do. Colonel Hughes, C. B. 6th Regt., from Karrack.
do. do. Ensign H. Miles, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah,
do. do. Lieut. Milne, 24th Regt., from Karrak.
do. 25th.—Ensign C. Whitehill, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah,

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 24th.—Lieut. A. Tweedall, 1st Light. Cavy. to Kirkee.
do. 25th.—Ensigh Dunsterville, 19th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As the following remarks are the result of experience and may be of use to that portion of the public, who are in the habit of employing Carpenters and Biggaries, I shall feel obliged by your giving them a place in your Paper,—

"Carpenters and Biggaries when employed in such work as House building, putting up Bungalows. &c. never think of coming to work until past 9 o'clock in the morning and walk off at 5 P. M. and an attentive observer will perceive that no small part of that time, is taken up in making as many Chips as possible which they carry away as a perquisite. Now if this perquisite was done away with as it has been in the Dock-Yard and other public works much more would be done. If you find any fault with one of these Gentleman, he will go away and have his work unfinished. At a Military or Civil station he would be made to return to his work, but in Bombay there are no regulations and consequently the handicrafts men all do what is right in their own eyes, and the public are are shamefully imposed on. I made an experiment the other day on the comparative work of European and Native Carpenters, I had a job to do which an European completed in 5 days, two Natives upon the same work took 37 days!!! The Europeans Wages were 2 rupees a day, the Natives 15 rupees a month, so it requires no ghost to tell us that labour of this sort is much dearer in Bombay than in Europe. A few good European workmen as Carpenters, joiners &c. &c might earn a good livelihood here. But the great things we require is a set of regulations and some Bazaar authorities, as at other large Military stations a Bazaar Master with 2 or 3 assistants would be an invaluable Boon to the Inhabitants of Bombay, for at present all are suffering for want of some good municipal laws.

Your's &c.
AN OLD INHABITANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Encouraged by the publication of my former letter permit me to address you again—"To the pure all things are pure."—This is your comment on the passage in which you put the Theatre in opposition to the Church—Excuse my dulness, but really I am now puzzled with your comment. We know, Mr. Editor that if a man should fall into the water he would get wet, or into the fire he would be burnt: but if I understand you aright you do not allow that the analogy holds good with mind.—You seem to maintain that;

"Mind is not to be changed by place or time,
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n
No matter where, if it be still the same."

You maintain then, that tho' impure images should be presented at the Theatre, they could do no harm to a pure mind, because it has an innate power to resist every thing tending to contaminate it.—This at least is what I take to be your theory, and now allow me to lay before you the difficulty which I find in it—It seems then to me that if the mind really does possess such a power, the possession must render a man altogether independent of external circumstances, not only in respect to his moral character, but also in respect to his happiness.—If by a mere act of volition a man can keep himself pure amidst surrounding impurity, surely he can also keep himself cheerful amidst surrounding sadness and gay amidst surrounding dulness; he may laugh though there be nothing to laugh at, and rejoice though there be nothing to rejoice in.—Then if the mind have this power, we do not need a Theatre, but are quite independent of it for our amusement. Now, I put it to you Mr. Editor, whether by thus following out your principle, and proving that the heavy expence that would attend the erection of a Theatre may be saved, I am not entitled to some reward: say at least ten per cent on what a Theatre would be likely to cost. But you may say that my conclusion is a wrong one, and that after all we really do need a Theatre. Well but it was by following the road pointed out by you that we arrived at this conclusion; if we are wrong we must have started wrong, so we may as well just retrace our steps as quickly as we can. You say then that we positively do want a Theatre; then it must be that our minds are not so constituted as to be altogether independent of external circumstances:—and if this be the case it follows that the use of impure language must have a tendency to generate impure imaginations;—and if this be so, it is evident that you have misapplied the sentiment "To the pure all things are pure."

Your's still in perplexity,
A PLAIN MAN.

Bombay, 22nd August 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Before I notice the letter of your correspondent *Shade of Shakepeare* which appeared in your last number, I shall say a few words on the letter signed *Doctor O'Toole*. The Doctor certainly writes in a more candid spirit than any of the others by whom I have been opposed. He has however misconstrued my argument. The matter so far as his letter has reference to it, stands thus. *Shade of Shakepeare* calls upon me for consistency's sake to tear out some leaves from my Bible because I disapprove of Plays. I in reply say prove the similarity and I will admit the inconsistency, nay I will do more, I will acknowledge myself wrong from the first. This the Doctor mistakes, he observes, "It is not *absolutely requisite* that an exact similitude "should exist between any part of the sacred volume, "and the Drama, in order to establish the purity "or goodness of the latter." This is freely admitted and be it observed I never, as the Doctor seems to suppose called upon the advocates of the Theatre to establish such similarity. *for the purpose of proving their cause.* I only called upon *Shade of Shakespear* after he had, on the assumption of the existence of such a similarity, charged me with inconsistency. to prove its existence in order to make good his charge. The Doctor supposes that the sentence which contained the charge was let slip unthinkingly by *Shade of Shakepeare* this is likely enough, but if my opponent will not think, I am not responsible, the Doctor sees clearly that *Shade of Shakepeare* cannot make good his charge, and *Shade of Shakespeare* himself feels that too, as I shall shew in the course of my review of his letter which I defer until my next. In the mean time let me remind the Doctor that my condemnation of the Theatre is founded upon its profanity, its obscenity. and its disgusting buffoonery. If *Shade of Shakespeare* or any other thoughtless advocate of these abominations will carry his zeal so far as to compare Plays with the Holy Scriptures, I am not to be charged with having rested my condemnation of them on the ground of their dissimilarity.

The Doctor writes thus "Where is man not badly "disposed? Where is his mind free from inclina- "tions to err and Sin? A person *bent* upon leading "a depraved and irreligious life, can discover "thousands of sources to satiate his irresistable "passions, without listening to, or seeing, Plays. "And one, hitherto unaddicted to vice, can find in- "numerable temptations to create vicious propensi- "ties, and ensnare him, without his possessing even "the remotest idea of Stage performances, *if* such "*do really* afford them, which, Plays such as I am "partial to, I am well assured do *not*."

I know not what sort of Plays they are that the Doctor is partial to, but I know what sort they are that are generally represented. The objection is against the Theatre as it exists in reality, and not as the Doctor might wish it to be. It is no sufficient defence to say that the Theatre does not "*create* vicious propensities." But it may be justly condemned, if it foster and develope them, and call them out into active exercise. The seeds of depravity are as the Doctor observes, in every heart. It is true that the Theatre cannot be charged with being the cause of the existence of moral evil, but it is chargable as the cause of the *growth* of moral evil. The murderer of Lord William Russell acknowledged that the idea of murdering his Master was first suggested to his mind by seeing "Jack Shepperd" performed on the stage. It is not necessary nicely to balance between all the different causes that led to this deed of blood; but it bears on the argument that the Theatre was one of them. The Doctor says, that as it is no argument against the Scriptures that they may be read without benefit, so it is no argument against the Theatre that it may be visited without benefit. Very true. This is fair reasoning. But the Doctor seems to have overlooked the fact that it is not for the negative quality of failing to do good, but for the positive quality of producing much evil, that the Theatre is condemned.

S.

Bombay, 25th August 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 26, 1840.

THE attack of the Arabs on the Field works at Aden in July, appears to have been very determined, and their loss proportionably severe, we have received the following particulars. "Three new redoubts had been erected on the Hill of Jubbulul-Dee in the rear of the Wall, and on the night in question the officer in charge of them saw a great many lights in the direction of long Island. In consequence all were on the alert, and when the Arabs came on, they advanced in two columns of about 2000 men each on each flank of the field works. The Abdullee tribe on the left and the Foudlees on the right. In the three field works or redoubts on Jubbul-ul-Dee, were placed our Troops, while a Detachment of Europeans with a field piece were posted in the Block Boat, which is on shore above Low water mark and serves as a shore battery. On passing the Boat a fire was opened on the enemy, they rushed forward to the Hill and tried to ascend it, but could not stand the terrible fire of Musquetry from the Forts on the left which mowed down their ranks. The Foodlees on the right seeing the fate of their comrades were afraid to advance, and being assailed in the rear from the Turkish Wall field works, broke and fled. They managed to carry away all their dead and wounded with the exception of one man who was shot through the thigh, he survived 3 days, and said they had 75 killed and 50 wounded, that 8 or 9 had been killed by his side and carried away, the whole line of retreat by Long Island was strewed with Daggers, Swords and Matchlocks, and at daylight they were observed flying in disorder. Their plan seemed to have been for the Abdullees to have attacked the main face of the work, while the Foodlees stormed the heights, but they were not prepared for the 3 new works which had been erected and suffered severely. Captain Brown of the 10th N. I. commanded the wall at the Left and Ensign Cameron the right field work, while Captain Bayley, fired on them from a Howitzer from the other field work. It appears they have never yet received so severe a lesson, and we have no doubt it will go far towards bringing the surrounding Tribes to entertain a due respect for the British Power.

BY letters received from Sukker of the 6th of August, it appears that the rumour of the taking of Khelat was not credited there, but on the contrary that the reports were to the effect that Mehrab Khan's son had not dared to approach that place, and Shah Nuwaz had garrisoned it with 1300 Shahlewanees in whom he could place confidence and set the enemy at defiance. We trust this intelligence may turn out to be true but we receive so many conflicting reports from the scene of action that we are at a loss to know what to believe.—The information given above however tallies with that in the *Delhi Gazette*, and we are therefore rather inclined to favor the idea of its probability.

WE have received the following Persian intelligence by the late arrivals from some Armenian letters. Two months ago Mahomed Shah King of Persia returned from Ispahan to the Capital. He had stayed at Ispahan for 4 months and had pursued such a rigorous system of law that he had seized near 200 criminals some of whom he had condemned to death and sent the rest to Artavill (a place of banishment.) His Majesty had plundered the inhabitants of Ispahan of nearly 3000 stand of arms, and had collected a large sum of money from the head men of that city, particularly from the Moollahs and the Pash-i-namaz (chief of the Priests.) The Pash-i-namaz on seeing all this and finding himself rapidly declining in power through the displeasure of the Shah left

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Ispahan, being in a great rage at His Majesty's proceedings.—The inhabitants interceded with the Shah in his behalf being unwilling to lose so holy a man. His Majesty replied "*I am told the Pesh-i-namaz is making a Pilgrimage to the Holy Shrine of Kalbulla and I have no inclination to interfere in his devotions, as such a proceeding would not only be improper but sacreligious.*" Up to the time of the departure of the Shah, the Pesh-i-namaz had not returned to the city. The Governor of Ispahan is Maunchar Khan who has been some time in office. His administration is vigorous and he keeps the whole districts of his Government in quietness and subordination. He has treated the Armenians of Julpha with marked consideration especially during the stay of the King at Ispahan, and His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation to protect the Armenians from the insults and ill-treatment of the Persians which have been long too notorious to require comment here. The Russian, French, and Turkish Ambassadors visited the Court at Ispahan, and were received with marked distinction. What their peculiar missions were has not transpired, but it is rumoured that the French Government is about to establish Trading residencies at Bushire and Bussorah, for the purpose of carrying on extensive commerce with the Arabs and Persians. Kourshid Pasha the Minister of the Viceroy of Egypt had taken possession of Neshed and Lahsa, and was gradually strengthening his positions and trying to get possession of all the Towns and Villages &c., on the Arabian Coast.

The failure of the King of Persia at Herat had inspired his subjects with anything but respect for his Government, and the anarchy and confusion which displayed itself in every city and Town proclaimed a weak executive arm. Peaceful citizens were liable to torture and imprisonment upon the slightest pretences as an instance of which we may relate a circumstance which lately occurred at Shirauz. The title of the Governor of Shirauz is *Sahib-i-Ukhtiar* i. e. (Powerful,) a poor Villager, who was driving an ass with which he had been to market, on the animal falling down from fatigue abused him, and as he could not get him on his legs asked him why he was not Ukhtiar? One of the Governors officers happening to overhear this expression, seized the poor wretch and brought him before the Governor aforesaid, and accused him of calling the ass a Governor or vice versa the Governor an Ass. Without investigation the poor devil was instantly bastinadoed on the soles of the feet and after losing his Toe nails, was sentenced to pay a large fine to the State i. e. the Governor for his impudence in attributing asinine qualities to so exalted a functionary. The unfortunate man was obliged to crawl home with the loss of all his worldly gains. This same Governor appears also to have an exalted idea of Physic and its effects. Having been taken ill, he sent for his Doctor who recommended his taking "*Chiny*," meaning a sort of Sarsaparilla known in the Persian Pharmacopia. His Excellency's ideas ran upon Chiny "China ware" and he gravely asked his medical attendant what description of China was most efficacious, and which he should attack first a Plate or a Dish? This clever gentleman is it appears a Turk by descent—!! Such are the Rulers of Persian Provinces in the present day, and when we are to look for an amelioration of circumstances or settled Government heaven only knows!! Things are now at the worst.

Karrack is rapidly growing into importance public and private buildings are on the increase, and strong good Barracks are built for the European Soldiers. The weather is becoming oppressively sultry but as yet no sickness prevails. Only one European died since the commencement of the hot weather.

Bushire is still in an unsettled state, the Ship Colonel Burney left for Bombay on the 7th of August with a full Cargo and Passengers.

The Play performed by the men of Her Majesty 17th Regiment went off last night with great spirit, and a good audience will we hope repay their outlay. At the late hour we wrote this, we cannot afford to be critical, and we shall only say we wish such good actors had a better Theatre for their talents but we trust still that "*le bon temps viendra.*"

Our correspondent "A Plain Man" is not satisfied with our answer to his last letter. We will now tell him at once we have no leisure or wish to protract so useless a discussion. The text of "to the pure all things are pure" admits but of one interpretation. A pure miud is pure under whatever circumstances whether in the Church or the Theatre under all trials and all circumstances. We are tired of the twaddle of your straight laced moralists—and answer them at once "If you dont like the Theatre stay away, but dont presume to sit in judgment on your neighbours and say with the Pharisee stand back for I am holier than thou.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Agra Ukhbar, August 15.

Intelligence has been received of Captain Abbott, which confirms his safety, after he had had some narrow escapes. On the 14th of April, the date of our communication, he had reached without much difficulty the port of Munjchowlak on the Caspian, where finding no vessels about to cross, he determined to push on to the Russian fortress of Dashkailah, 150 miles to the northward. When within two days journey of this place, he was attacked during the night by a party of Quzzaks, and after being four times beaten to the ground, and losing two of the fingers of his right hand in guarding his head against his assailants, he eventually received a blow, which rendered him senseless. While he was in this state, one of the party more humane or considerate than the others stood over him, and prevented the ruffians from taking his life. He remained here fifteen days in captivity, when he was happily discovered and ransomed by a person, who had at the peril of his own life followed him from Khiva, with a supply of money. These particulars are communicated in a letter from Captain A—— himself—written with his left hand. By the last accounts of him, communicated by the person who ransomed him, he had reached the Russian frontier above mentioned, and had been most hospitably received by the Russians. This however, resting on the report of this Khivan, cannot be entirely depended on, which the preceding account may.

CALCUTTA.

Hurkaru, August 3.

The Military Black Act is out! In another column our readers will see the order, regulating the appointments of the Majesty's Local Major Generals to Brigade Commands. It will be seen that they are to be allowed to hold these commands for an unlimited period, and, when unemployed, are to retain the command of their respective corps. Such is the power of the Horse Guards—a formidable and atrocious monster, with which it is difficult to cope. In anticipation of the order now published, we have already poured forth our indignation and have little now to add beyond the one word of exhortation, which has been so repeatedly addressed by us and by our cotemporaries, to the Company's Army. Memorialize. The Horse Guards may triumph in the end, but still say we, Memorialize!

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 29th July 1840.—No 163 of 1840.—The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3 and 6, and of the 1st provision of clause 5 of the general orders No 9 of 1840, dated the 20th of January last, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council, in obedience to the instructions of the hon'ble the court of directors, promulgates for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India, of local major generals of her majesty's service:

1st. Local major generals of her majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of government for employment as brigadiers, where queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the general staff allotted to company's officers.

2. The senior local major generals, of the regiments at each presidency, are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period of which local major generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their regiments from India, or from one presidency to another.

4. Local major generals of her majesty's service who prefer remaining in India in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may do so, selecting their residences within the presidency in which their regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their regimental rank.

5. Though local major generals for her majesty's service are permitted to remain in India unemployed they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective regiments, while they may at their option continue to exercise provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to company's officers.

Englishman, July 31.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. JAMES PRINSEP.

The meeting which took place yesterday morning at the Town Hall was in the highest degree creditable to the feelings of the Calcutta community. Not less than five hundred persons assembled,—comprising the leading men in every branch of the public service;—the judges—the principal Merchants—the Law Commissioners,—the bar, and a great number of Europeans and Natives of all classes—every one of whom pressed forward to render a tribute to the memory of James Prinsep.

We may safely say that there never perhaps was a meeting in this place more remarkable for the sincerity and unanimity of its purpose—or one in which the emotions or the heart were more thoroughly supported by the homage of the understanding. In the absence of Mr. Rattray, who was unfortunately suffering from indisposition. Dr. John Grant was unanimously called to the chair, at the instance of Sir Edward Ryan.

The worthy Doctor spoke of Mr. Rattray as one of Mr. Prinsep's earliest friends, who had taken a fraternal interest in his success and highly appreciated his great intellectual powers; and proceeded to read a memoir which Mr. Ratray had transmitted to the meeting, tracing the career of Mr. Prinsep from the day he reached Benares up to the unhappy period of his departure from India. When the perusal of the memoir was concluded, Mr. Henry Torrens rose and seconded the Resolution, which it involved, that the meeting deeply regretted the loss, the public and his friends, have sustained in the death of Mr. James Prinsep.

Sir John Grant then rose, and, in a graceful and feeling address, proposed that the memory of James Prinsep should be perpetuated by the erection of a magnificent ghaut between Fort William, and the Baloo Ghaut, which would at once exemplify the interest which the deceased took in the welfare of the Natives of India, and by striking the attention and raising the curiosity of every new comer eit the information that the edifice was a tribute to a great benefactor of this country.

Professor O'Shaughnessy dwelt with great earnestness upon the service rendered to science by Mr. Prinsep's ingenuity and researches. Difficulties which had embarrassed men of eminence in Europe had been unravelled and dissipated by the perseverance and skill of our lamented friend; and so deeply impressed was he (Professor O'Shaughnessy) with the duty and importance of perpetuating amongst the people of this country a veneration for the name and a respect for the memory of the demand that he had determined that the highest prize in the educational institution with which he was connected should be a medal, bearing upon it the valued named of James Prinsep. Mr. O'Shaughnessy spoke with great emotion, and his feelings were shared by numbers of his hearers. His deprecation of discussing amongst men who devoted themselves to the interests of science was much to his honor.

Sir Edward Ryan, as President of the Asiatic Society, said he attended in pursuance of a resolution of the society that the whole of its office bearers should be present at the meeting to mark their concurrence in the measures that might be taken to honor the memory of Mr. Prinsep. He did not feel called upon to say much after all that had fallen from the other speakers, but he was at liberty to mention that the Asiatic Society had resolved on having a bust of Mr. Prinsep placed in their rooms alongside of those of the other eminent men who have rendered invaluable service to the cause of Oriental Literature and Science.

Mr. L. A. Richy suggested that the bust should be multiplied by casts or engravings for distribution throughout Europe, as every scientific association in France, Germany &c. would desire to possess a record of the excellent individual whose celebrity was universal. [Mr. Richy was informed across the table that the society contemplated some measure of the kind.]

The Pundits having come in a body to the meeting to testify their respect for the memory of Mr. Prinsep, one of them, Mr. P.'s principal coadjutor, was permitted, at Mr. Torrens's suggestion to read a Sanscrit poem, which had been written for the occasion, eulogising Mr. Prinsep's many qualities and acquirements.

The Hon'ble W. W. Bird, on the part of the Government, declared its acquiescence in the tribute which Society was paying to the worth of the deceased. The Hon'ble gentleman read the letter which was addressed to the Mint Committee, upon the occasion of the departure of Mr. Prinsep for Europe; the letter of the Governor General, when absent to the President of the Council in Calcutta, and the letter of the Court of Directors announcing the demise of Mr. Prinsep, each of which documents bore abundant evidence that the Government considered they, and the country, had sustained a great and grievous loss.

Dr. Wallich, as the Vice President of the Medical and Physical Society, communicated the sentiments of that Association upon the melancholy event that had transpired, and in faultering accents imparted his own feelings upon the occasion.

The business of the meeting having now been brought to a close, a subscription paper was put in circulation, and thanks being voted to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

Englishman, August 3.

It is to be expected that many rumours will have circulation, in consequence of the meditated operations against long-offending Nepaul, and that at least a fair portion of those rumours will have no better foundation than the breath which wafts them forth. Already we observe certain of our contemporaries have arranged for the removal of the seat of Government to Darjeeling,* to 'carry on the war,'—a procedure about as likely to take place, under existing circumstances, as its removal to Saugor Island! Another ingenious surmise is that it is intended (by whom, is not specified) to remove the seat of the supreme government to Agra, after the Nepaul war shall be brought to an auspicious end by his lordship in council at Darjeeling! We would not recommend the Agra people to speculate on such an event, by laying out their spare cash in the erection of houses, for instance; for it is extremely unlikely that the best life among them will live long enough to see such a *fitting* (as the Scotch call it) as that, even it he should attain to the English standard of an 'oldest inhabitant.' The nearest period which we think it prudent to assign, predictively, for such a change, is *ad Graeas calendas*, which, for the benefit of the Agrarians, we render in the vernacular by to-morrow-come-never. It is also *on dit'd* that some European corps will be demanded from Madras, for the anticipated service. In this there is nothing unlikely:—nay, its being a true report is more than probable; for if our supposition that the war will be effectually waged, be correct, the large army which will be put in motion will undoubtedly have a greater proportion of British troops than the Bengal presidency can manage to supply,—very weak, too, as some of its Queen's regiments are. We should say that to form a force of six thousand men, would require at least eight regiments as they at present muster, and if that be so, Madras must certainly provide a part of the armament.

Englishman, August 4.

We have a St. Helena Shipping List announcing arrivals to the 15th April. The greater part of these have already been mentioned in this paper, but we do not remember to have announced the arrival of the *Balguerie* or the *Diana*, the former of which reached St. Helena, on the 15th April, and the Latter on the 13th of that month.

A correspondent at Bareilly writes to us:—

'A wing of the 6th Regt. N. I., and 4 Ressalahs of the 2nd Local Horse, marched hence, the former on the morning of the 22nd, and the latter on the previous night, to join Lieut. Col. Palmer's Detachment near Rampoor, to preserve the peace there on the demise of the Newaub. This event is daily if not hourly expected. The rain is heavy and incessant.'

We observe with much pleasure that the subscription list to the New Theatre is still upon the increase, and that some of the subscriptions are considerable in amount. We understand that many persons held back from subscribing in the first instance, under the idea that the building would either not be commenced or certainly not persevered in. The great progress that has been made, however, through the exertions of Mr. Collins, and the assurance that the building will be ready for the reception of the public by the beginning of December next, have dissipated all doubts, and suggested a generous determination that Mrs. Leach shall not be a sufferer by her public spirit and thorough devotion to the interests of the drama. We trust we shall have the pleasure of adding many names to those that appear this day. It is unnecessary to add that the smallest subscriptions will be acceptable.

* May we press a hope that a uniform orthography and pronunciation will be adopted for this *nominally* unfortunate place, now that it is going to be effectually 'called into existence' for the salutiferous behoof of the ditch? Surely it would be but a proper degree of condescension on the part of the people of Calcutta to the Supreme Government, considering what the last named high-contracting party has promised to do, to merge the conflicting claims of Dorjeling, Dorjling, Darjling, Dorjelling, Darjeling, Dorgeling, Dardjling cumomultis aliis,—to merge, we say, these conflicting claims into a unanimous acceptance of the euphonious appellation which has been officially adopted.

We perceive that it is rumoured in letters from Tirhoot that the Nepaulese have actually withdrawn from the Company's Territores, and given up such portions thereof as, in defiance of all right and title, they had presumed to occupy. It is not of the slightest consequence, to our thinking, whether this report be true or not; for if the usurped possession be *not* given up, there will be enough of gentle violence exercised by the proper owners to insure that consummation, whether the Goorkahs like it or not; and if the said possession *be* by this time abandoned, the compliance with the remonstrances of the British Government is exercised too late to preserve the aggressors from the full weight of punishment to which their conduct has long rendered them liable. If contiguous states were long to be allowed to affront us in this wise—to invade our territory, to take and retain our villages, and only to withdraw on finding that otherwise remonstrance will give place to war,—our supremacy would not long remain undoubted in the opinion of the eastern world; for however well we ourselves might know that compliance had at last proceeded from fear of incurring our war-kindling anger, it could easily be made to appear, by the representations of the other party, secretly disseminated, that they yielded the point as a favor to our enemies, and that if we could have forced an assent to our demands, we should not have exercised so protracted a forbearance. At the present period especially, when we are still employed in Central Asia, and while our forces are engaged in another direction, against China, the least apparent hesitation in chastising a neighbouring power for its insolent aggression would be naturally construed by similar powers into a consciousness, that we were not equal to more than is already on our hands, and that retaliation, in other respects must depend on success in the already pending operations. Among the native powers the war with China will be looked upon as a Company's war, and as it really is so, to a large practical extent, we do not think that there is any necessity for undeceiving them by explaining its true political nature; for it is well that the 'Company' should appear in the eyes of the Asiatic nations to be the dominant power, and that all wars should be made to denote *its* irresistible strength, whether China be the enemy or comparatively small Joudpore. The rapid and complete subjugation of Nepaul, if effected during the ensuing season, will fall on the astounded senses of Emperors, Kings, and Chieftains, from Pekin to Bokhara, Lahore, and Amrapoora, like a thunderclap. There is no doubt whatever that the intrigues of the Nepaulese Government have tended to represent it among all those powers as, if not in all respects equal to the British Government, yet as too strong for that government to wish to meddle with, in the way of hostilities so long as such a species of arbitrament can possibly be avoided; and it is, we believe, very well known, in the proper quarter, that the schemings hatched at Katmandoo have been communicated by the agents of that court, to the celestial cabinet of Pekin, and disseminated all around us from the Punjaub to Ava. The ignorance of the Chinese in regard to both the true geographical and political position of Nepaul will, as may easily be believed, tend to make them imagine that while it is independent of us, and apparently in a state of defiance of our power, it may exercise the most important effect on the operations against the empire; and that while *it* remains unsubdued, and on a national equality, we cannot consider ourselves safe in Hindoostan. Ridiculous as this reasoning must appear to well informed readers, it should be recollected that to people so deplorably ignorant as the celestials are, concerning all affairs external to their own empire, it is a mode of considering such a subject which the inflated representations of the Nepaul Court would render almost unavoidable. But with the last-named state conquered, expunged from the map of *Kingdoms*, and converted into a province of the Anglo-Indian empire; and with Ava apparently, as well as really, fearful to interpose against us; it is impossible but what China must then have her little eyes opened to the real state of the case, and feel convinced that the British power is not to be triumphantly nor even long resisted. We contend that *mere* expediency would warrant the overthrow of Nepaul, but when to that consideration is added the actual offence it has given us—an aggregate offence made up of a long series of intrigues and aggressions, in defiance of many warnings, of some remonstrances, and of even occasional threats—it seems to our comprehension *impossible* that any arguments in favor of further forbearance, at such a time as this, can have a hundredth part of the just weight which reasons for more vigorous and decisive action must demonstrably carry with them. Remember, too, that however speedily a well planned campaign may effect the subjugation of this ever restless and irreconcilable enemy—the court we mean, rather then the people, of Nepaul—it cannot be thoroughly *settled*, under our administration, in less than three or four years after it shall have been conquered; and that it must be a main object of our policy to get it compactly incorporated with our general dominion, and its people brought into perfect satisfaction (by comparison with our rule, before Russia approach us on the Khiva side, and ere Affghanistan is thus again thrown into a disturbed state, while yet but recently consolidated, and brought into something like internal tranquillity. There will still, too, remain the Punjab to be dealt with, and although it is not to be doubted that the British power in the East is equal to more than the simultaneous settlement of that and the Goorkah question, yet it is, for many obvious reasons, desirable that we should engage ourselves in but one of them at a time, so long as the avoidance of the other does not wear an appearance, in native eyes, of being the effect of fear or inability to grapple with it while engaged in other quarters.*

MADRAS.

Herald, August 8.

From some cause, unknown to ourselves, we did not receive our usual weekly number of the *Delhi Gazette*, until Thursday, (it ought to have come to hand on Monday morning at latest) and are consequently rather behind hand in laying before our

* A rumour was yesterday in circulation that the Resident at the Nepaul Court had been imprisoned. We have reason to believe that there is no good foundation for the report, though we think them capable of even as gross, an insult as that would be,

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readers the important intelligence which we now copy from that paper, and which will be found in another part of our columns. It will be seen that the attack made upon the garrison of Quettah was a rather daring one, and that our countrymen there stationed, though successful in repelling the assailants, are virtually kept prisoners, it being scarcely prudent, without a re-inforcement to their strength, for the little band to trust themselves far beyond the walls of the fort.

As connected with the above, we may mention that the *Bombay Times* (who by the bye now confirms the account given by his brother of the *Gazette* respecting the Beelochistan "uproar" which he had previously questioned the authenticity of) informs us that he has private letters from Quettah, which states that half of H. M. 40th Regiment have marched to Sukkur, preparatory to proceeding, with other troops collecting from the Indus stations, as a reinforcement to the former place. The young Mahomed Hussain, son of the late Khelat Chief, has been proclaimed King at a place called Moostong, some thirty-five miles only from Quettah, where he is said to be collecting a large force. It is evedent that this youngster will not be satisfied 'till he shares his father's fate.

We have received, by a late arrival, a few *Pinang Gazettes*, extending to the 4th ult. We learn from them that the Dutch have been eminently successful in their recent sanguinary struggle with the Achinese. After a severe engagement, in which 2000 of the latter are said to have been killed, the former made themselves masters of two more ports on the Sumatra Coast.—Tapoos and Sinkel. They have since declared their new acquisitions free ports for the next three years, with liberty to all nations to trade and settle there. Of this permission several hundred Chinese emigrants have already taken advantage. The native Chiefs of Sumatra are becoming alarmed, as well they may, at these repeated encroachments of their Dutch neighbours, who they fear will not rest satisfied until they have subjugated the whole island. No less than six chiefs have determined on visiting our Resident at Pinang, for the purpose of appealing to that functionary for help.

Opium, it seems, has become very unpopular with the Achinese, who generally entertain the opinion that the use of it in any way produces cholera. The consequences of this are that the drug is very unsaleable, and that its consumption has decreased 80 per cent.

European Intelligence.

MORNING POST, JULY 4.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. CHARLES KEAN'S BENEFIT.

"Bravo, bravo! Kean, Kean!" the congratulatory cheers which greeted the *beneficiaire* last night, are still ringing in our ears. We never remember to have witnessed a more signal triumph. The stage, at the fall of the curtain, presented the appearance of a *vendange* of *bouquets*. The horticultural *fete* which is to take place this afternoon will not be able to compete with the show of flowers; and well did Mr. CHARLES KEAN deserve the tributes which were so plentifully bestowed on him by his fair admirers. As for obtaining a place in the theatre, that has been out of the question ever since the announcement of Mr. KEAN'S first appearance in *Macbeth*. The private boxes were crowded to excess, the dress circle was densely thronged, and the upper regions appeared to groan under the weight of the countless masses who came to see whether the son would inherit the transcendant talents of the father in his conception of this character, which has time out of mind been universally acknowledged to be the most magnificent production of SHAKSPERE'S fertile genius. On first coming forward Mr. KEAN was enthusiastically received, and appeared somewhat embarrassed at making his first appearance before the English public in it is difficult part. In a moment, however, he threw off all reserve and embarrassment, and plunged headlong and gallantly into the yawning gulf and fearful whirlpool of conflicting emotions and passions which soured the milk of human kindness in the breast of *Macbeth*. Mr. KEAN'S success last evening was one of the most brilliant which have ever been recorded in the annals of the drama. Throughout the whole piece he continued achieving a succession of triumphs far too numerous for us to record, and at the last, instead of being exhausted by the stupendous exertions which he had undergone, Mr. KEAN appeared to to have gained fresh vigour and inspiration, and fought his last fight, and died, like a gallant soldier, with his harness on his back, just as EDMUND KEAN did before him; and it would be impossible to praise him more. But of Mr. KEAN or the actor last night we saw or thought nothing. It was *Macbeth*, *Macbeth*, *Macbeth*. Ever and anon he appeared before us, first attired in the plaid of the wild highlander, with the weird sisters on the heath; next led on by the diabolical instigation of his wife to stain his hands with the blood of his confiding sovereign; and then—we yet shudder and quail at the hideous workings of remorse which tore his heartstrings asunder in the spectre dagger scene—he threw his words upon us like thunderbolts, and not a soul within the confines of the theatre but felt a weight off his mind when he discovers that he is the dupe of his own disordered brain. It were vain to attempt giving any description of the almost supernatural effects produced by Mr. KEAN'S utterance of the few simple words—"It's no such thing." This and the closing scene were the two grand *coups de main* by which he carried away so splendid a harvest of admiration and congratulation. The various costumes worn by Mr. KEAN last evening were some of the most superb ever seen upon the stage. When he appeared in the borrowed robes of majesty his sumptuous and costly attire was well worthy of a monarch. It consisted of a rich crimson velvet gaberdine, over which hung a mantle of dark green velvet, lined with ermine. His other costumes, though necessarily not gorgeous, were all remarkable for elegance and simplicity. Mr. KEAN derived great assistance from, and was very ably seconded by, Mrs. WARNER, who sustained the character of *Lady Macbeth* with great spirit and energy. It is a somewhat ungrateful task to tread the path which Mrs. SIDDONS has trod before, but Mrs. WARNER has successfully combated against the arduous difficulties which beset this character. Moreover, we should say that the great majority of the audience in the Haymarket Theatre last evening had never seen the *Lady Macbeth* of Mrs. SIDDONS, and "he that is robbed, not knowing what is stolen," &c. At the fall of the curtain Mr. KEAN was loudly called for, and at length came forward and received a tremendous fire of applause, and had to hide the pelting of a pitiless storm of bouquets. An announcement was then given forth that the manager had entered into a fresh engagement with Mr. KEAN for nine more nights. This led to a second ebullition of bravos.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, JUNE 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary, take their departure for Germany the last week of next, or the first week of the ensuing month. We believe it is arranged that the Duchess and Princesses will stay three months with her relatives, at their chateau, near Frankfort, and then go to Italy for several months. The Duke of Cambridge will make a tour of visits while on the Continent. It is said their Royal Highnesses will not return to this country until the spring of next year. Their extensive establishment will only partially be broken up. Prince George will leave Cambridge-house about the middle of next month for Dublin, to join his regiment, the 12th Lancers.

The Earl of Lucan has been chosen to be the peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

Lord Keane.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have invited his lordship to a banquet on the 11th proximo, in commemoration of his brilliant career in India. Lord Keane is in his 59th year, and has served 47 years in the Army. He is in excellent health, having quite recovered from the severe indisposition he laboured under at Bombay. His Lordship and sons occupy apartments at the St. James's Hotel, where he will remain until the Queen's levee, after which he is expected at his brother's, Belmont, Waterford.

Fancy Fair at Woolwich.—A fancy fair in aid of the Woolwich national schools was held on Tuesday, under Countess of Wilton, and several other ladies of distinction. At an early hour, the grounds were crowded with company, consisting chiefly of officers of the 29th Foot, the Horse and Foot Artillery, and Marines, accompanied by their families. Large groups were collected around the fair occupants of the stalls, and the purchasers appeared to be plentiful.

The *Charles Grant*, arrived from China, brings 2,000 tons of tea.

Lieut. General Sir W. R. O'Callaghan.—The mortal remains of this gallant soldier have been landed at Cork, and interred in the ancestral vault at Lismore.

On Tuesday evening, a boy, about 17, was observed to climb over the railing which surrounds the basin in Hyde Park, and throw himself into the water. Visc. Grimston, two was iding by, and witnessed the occurrence, immediately dismounted, threw off his coat, and dived in after the boy, whom he succeeded in bringing to the surface, and, with the assistance of some persons who had collected aroud the reservoir, safely extricated the youth. When taken out of the water, the boy was perfectly insensible, and in that state was removed to Grosvenorn-gate, where he soon recovered sufficiently to state the motives that induced him to attempt self-destruction. Lord Grimston having seen the boy in a fair way of recovery, hastened home to change his dress. The boy said that he had been apprenticed to a tradesman in the vicinity of Oxford-st.; that during the whole time to his apprenticeship, his master had illused him to such a degree as to make his life hateful to him, and form the determination of destroying himself.

A very large party, friends to the Conservative cause, assembled on Thursday evening last in Tamworth Castle, to celebrate the anniversary of Waterloo.

The 25th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was celebrated at Layden on the 18th in the Hospital of the Invalids. and many were present who were engaged in the battle.

Napoleon's Remains.—The Prince de Joinville was to leave Paris for Toulon on Tuesday, and he will embark for St. Helena early in July. General Bertrand left Paris on Sunday for Toulon, M. E. Las Cases on Monday, and M. Marchand on Tuesday.

The Pope is said to have sold the Laocoon and the Apollo Belvidere to the Emperor of Russia, for nine millions of francs.

Earl Ducie died suddenly on Monday morning, at his seat at Woolchester, near Cisencester. His loss will be much felt in the neighbourhood, as he was esteemed by all, and his political enemies were many of them his personal friends.

Mr. Macaulay, the Secretary-at-war, has subscribed 20 guineas towards a conotaph to the memory of Walter Scott.

On Thursday there was a most respectble assemblage of the inhabitants of Kensington and its vicinity, to witness the distribution of prizes in the proprietary School, by the Rev. Dr. Croly, assisted by the head-master, the treasurer, and secretary. The results of the preceding examination showed the great improvement which had taken place in the pupils, and it will be readily believed that the rewards now given were accompanied with praise from the Chairman, calculated to foster the learning and industry of the young people around him, and to delight the hearts of their happy parents. A most eloquent address from this highly-gifted gentleman concluded the business of the day, in which whilst he admitted the necessity of education being more generalised than heretofore, combining with classical study those pursuits which form the commercial character he yet strongly insisted on the paramount value, of Greek and Latin, as forming the mind for all national, moral, and ennobling objects—for the freedom which purifies and exalts our nature, and the knowledge which leads us to adopt all that is conducive to true welfare in religion, science, and the more elegant attainments of literature and art. He spoke highly of the system of proprietary schools, complimented the masters, and a pupil, who had read a really clever poem of his own writing, and might be truly said to charm by his eloquence, and instruct by his observations, all who had the pleasure of consituting his audience.

Mr. Colquhoun, an English gentleman, and two officers of the *Dido*, now stationed in the Bosphorus, were lately most brutally treated by the Turkish authorities at Eski Babi, near Adrianople. These gentlemen, after a fatiguing ride, went to bathe in the river, in a most retired spot, a great distance from any habitation. There they were surprised by the Aga and other Turkish authorities, who beat them most cruelly, and attempted to put them in the stocks—first trampling on the firman with which those gentlemen were provided. The affair has been placed in the hands of Lord Ponsonby.

Courvoisier was convicted on Saturday of the murder of Lord William Russell, after a trial which lasted three days. The discovery of a quantity of plate, stolen from the house of the deceased a fortnight previously to the murder, and left by the prisoner at a French hotel where he had been a waiter, but under a different name, and which was not known to the prosecutors till after the first day's trial, was the most remarkable part of the case against the accused. The convict states that he never committed any crime until he went to Richmond with Lord William Russell, some time before the murder. The novel of "Jack Sheppard" then fell into his hands, and he read it with much interest. With the example of this hero before him, he stole the locket which was found under the hearth-stone, and afterwards made up his mind to commit further robbery and murder.

The trial of Oxford was on Monday postponed, to allow time for collecting evidence of his insanity. We hope, for his own sake, and for the credit of human nature, that such evidence may be found. Insanity is, under the circumstances, his only possible defence.

Gould has been convicted, and will be transported for life to a penal settlement, with hard labour.

THE IRISH CORPORATIONS AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

We are not to suffer the doings of the anti-Irish party in the House of Commons to divet our attention altogether from the proceedings of their fellows in the Lords. While Lord Stanley is toiling in the one House to demolish the Irish constituencies, Dr Philpotts labours in the other to preserve the Irish corporation. Worthy "collaborateurs" are Lord Stanley and Dr. Philpotts. The efforts of the former to destroy the best thing in Ireland harmonize admirably with the eagerness of the other to protect the worst.

The Corporations, indeed are not, properly speaking, the worst institutions in Ireland; the precedence in enormity belonging indisputaly to the Church Establishment; but it is for the sake of the Church that godly Exeter defends the minor nuisances. On the order of the day being lately moved by Lord Lyndhurst for going into Committee on the eternal Bill to reform the Irish Municipal Corporations, the single opponent of the motion was Dr. Philpotts, who has thus placed himself even in advance of Lord Lyndhurst as the enemy of peace and the champion of abomination.

The odour that offends all other nostrils is Sabean incense to those of holy Hal. To do him justice, he seems to love the municipal dunghills of Ireland, not merely as props to the Church-walls, but for their own intrinsic beastliness and ill savour. The Church, however, is the first care Nobody can so much as propose to cleanse a sewer in Ireland, but he is straightway attacked as a foe to the Church. Reforming the Corporations is a process precisely analogous to cleansing sewers; and accordingly our sweet Bishop is against it fiercely.

"Feeling as he did on the subject of this bill, he could not permit himself to consent that it should go through any further stage. He considered the Bill as one pregnant with the most serious mischiefs to that church to which it was his happiness and pride to belong; and feeling that the Bill most inevitably produce such effects he considered it to be his duty to offer to it all the opposition in his power. He thought the fact that the measure was calculated to injure the Protestant church was too plain to require any arguments to convince those who considered the question coolly and deliberately in all its bearings."

Further on, the good Bishop "felt it to be his particular duty to take every possible means of protecting the *Irish* Church." No doubt. the Irish Church, being the worst of Churches, is therefore the particular care of Dr Philpotts.

It is no business of ours to vindicate either Irish Church or English Church from the imputation of a vital connexion with those dens of thieves and nests of infamy the convict Orange Municipalities. Probably the Bishop of Exeter is right; the altars of Belial may well be outworks of Mammon's temples.

The following is a fine instance of that constitutional obliquity of the moral vision which distinguishes this faithful follower of *one* of the apostolic twelve. His Lordship quotes the ensuing extract from the Report of the Commissioners upon the Corporation of Tuam,—a happy exception to the bigoted and exclusive, system of the Irish Corporations generally.

"The admission of the commonalty to some share in the corporate proceedings, and the perfect freedom from religious distinction between the free burgesses and the great majority of the community, are *strongly calculated to prevent the dissension* which too commonly prevails in other places between the corporation, so called, and the inhabitants."

Dr Philpotts quotes this,—for what purpose? To reprobate it!—To use it as an argument against the introduction of a similar state of things into the other municipalities of Ireland. "he observes, was the opinion of those Commissioners who set up the Corporation of Tuam "as that which was to be the rule for all other "reformed Corporations;" and straightway his Holiness passes to another subject, evidently under the conviction that he has completely disposed of the example of Tuam, by showing that *harmony* has been there produced by departure from the exclusive system.

"There!"—he exclaims—"there, my Lords, "you see, upon the testimony of the Commissioners themselves, the baneful consequences to be expected from the measure before you. It will "infallibly produce the same effects in all the "Irish towns which have already been produced "in Tuam; dissension will be prevented "everywhere. My Lords, need I add another "word to convince you that this Bill should not, "be permitted to go a single stage further?"

The Bishop of Exeter ought to bring in a Bill himself to reform the Corporation in question, where "freedom from religious distinctions" (itself so some an evil) tends so hatefully to "prevent dissentions." Or, what would answer equally well, Lord Lyndhurst might introduce amongst his other "amendments," a clause to make Dr. Philpotts a burgess or alderman of Tuam by virtue of which provision we pledge ourselves the nuisance of peace and concord would be very speedily abated.

Further on, we find the following unblushing statement of the vice of the existing Irish Corporations advanced in their praise and as the main argument for resisting their reform:—

"Exclusion was, in fact, *the great principle* of the Irish Municipal Corporations; and they answered the purposes for which they were created."

The Bishop of Exeter would not support the Irish Corporations if their principle were liberality, just as the Bishop of London would disclaim the Church, if its principle were freedom of conscience. Exclusion is Dr. Philpotts' "great principle." His Lordship's principles are all "great," in the same way that the evil principle is all it. "great" in the same sense that his Lordship is a "great" Bishop. Good principles, however, are better than great ones; and the same is true of good Bishops.

The pious prelate closed his speech with a pathetic appeal to Lord Lyndhurst on behalf of the Protestant religion. Lord Lyndhurst holds the fate of Protestantism in his hands, and he has only to yield to the persuasive eloquence of Philpotts to save from ruin that holy faith. If Lord Lyndhurst prove a "deaf adder," our Protestant glory is at an end. If his Lordship list to the voice of "the charmer," we are saved both here and hereafter. We anticipate the best from a noble and learned Lord of whom Dr. Philpotts thus goes on to speak:—

"Here he might be permitted to say, and he said it with the most unfeigned sincerity, that he felt the highest respect for the noble and learned lord, that *he felt as high a degree of respect for him as he could feel for any man.* But he admired him for his talents, which were of the first order, and for his principles, which were of the most firm and honourable character."

No reply was given to the speech on which we have made these comments. It was unanswered, if not unanswerable. The Bishop's oration was the alpha and omega of the discussion, if we except the cold rebuke which it elicited from the Duke of Wellington, who had no notion of having the arrangements made and understanding entered into with respect to the weary question of the Irish Corporations disturbed at this time of day, even by the holy scruples of Dr Philpott.

TIMES JULY 3.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which have reached us by our ordinary express, are occupied principally with the affairs of Africa, respecting which vast interest is expressed, but nothing tending to show that the evacuation of the colony is yet contemplated.

Our private letters state that the appointment of Marshal MOLITOR to be Governor of, and Commander-in-Chief in Algeria would appear in the *Moniteur* of Thursday (yesterday). Some extracts from the *Semaphore de Marseilles* would show that the Emperor of Morocco and the Bey of TUNIS were about to co-operate with the French in attacking ABDEL-KADER.

A report prevailed on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday that MEHEMET ALI had consented to return the Turkish fleet immediately on learning that KHOSREW PASHA had been dismissed.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 22d ult. gives the following as the composition of the new Turkish Ministry:—

"Grand Vizier, RAOUF PASHA.

Minister of Commerce, FELTI AHMED PASHA, formerly Ambasador at Vienna, Paris, and London, and the intended brother-in-law of the SULTAN.

Seraskier of the Armies, MUSTAPHA NOURRI PASHAO

Capitan Pasha, SAID PASHA, brother-in-law of the SULTAN.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, REDSCHID PASHA.

Captain of the Guards and First Minister of Ceremonies, RIZA PASHA.

President of the Council, HASSID PASHA.

Minister of Finances, HADSCHI SAID PASHA."

The *Gazzetta Piemontese* of the 27th of June states that the French Levant fleet had left the waters of Smyrna to cruise in the neighbourhood of Mitelene.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 27th of June, under the head of Frontiers of Italy, June 18, gives a long letter from Don CARLOS, dated Bourges, June 1, in which he says "that the French Government pretend that they have obtained proofs of a plot which he, Don CARLOS had prepared to poison Queen CHRISTINE and her daughter ISABELLA;" but that "all his actions and his religious principles were opposed to such a crime," and that that odious calumny was invented by the French Government to give them an excuse for shutting him up with his family in a fortress and preventing him from communicating with his faithful Spaniards.

The postscript of a Paris letter of Wednesday states that the French Government hourly expected intelligence of the arrival of CABRERA in France.

There is no domestic news of importance in the Paris journals. The *France* asserts that several petitions are about to be addressed from the departments to the two Chambers, to invite the Ministry to apply to Austria for the remains of the Duke DE REICHSTADT.

The private correspondence of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, dated Toulon, June 25, states, that the brigs of war the Cygne and the Surprise were to sail that evening, the first for La Plata, and the second for Barcelona.

A letter from Havre, dated the 30th ult., contains an assurance that the transatlantic steam project would be immediately undertaken.

A trifling diminution (a farthing) in the price of the 4lb. loaf has taken place in Paris. Taken altogether, the returns from the departments of the prospects of the approaching harvest are favourable, but the almost complete exhaustion of the stocks on hand would prevent any immediate reduction of prices on a larger scale.

The report that Marshal SOULT was yet suffering from his late accident is contradicted in the papers before us.

The situation of public executioner has been in France from time immemorial eagerly sought after. Notwithstanding that executions have become comparatively rare in that country, the candidates for the office of *bourreau* are incredibly numerous, and, it would appear, are, generally speaking, men of substance, if not of consideration. "Out of 40 applications for the place of executioner," says the *National* "seven were backed by the recommendations of deputies. No doubt those seven candidates were electors. This reminds us of a fact mentioned some time since in a provincial paper, the *Haro de Caen*, in a town, the name of which we forget, the executioner was an elector, and the first President of the Royal Court was not."

In order duly to appreciate that which we have just written, it should be recollected that the qualification for an elector is, that he should pay of direct taxes 300f. per annum, and that the whole constituency of France is hardly 200,000. It thence appears that of those 200,000 of the *élite* of France, one at least in 5,000 desires to become an executioner!

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